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pogastric nerves on both sides enter, and to which they firmly adhere. From the upper part of this fibrous substance there passes up, over the whole anterior surface of the uterus, a thin band of firm white fasciculated fibres, prolongations of which extend to the round ligaments,—into which, and into the posterior band, they are continued by numerous filaments, like those of nerves. From the posterior surface of this great band, numerous branches, also apparently nervous, can be traced to a considerable depth through the muscular coat of the uterus.

The author concludes his paper with the following remark, and a short historical account of the progress of discovery on the subject of the nerves of the uterus:—

“From the form, colour and general appearance of these fasciculated bands, and the resemblance they bear to ganglionic plexuses of nerves, and from their branches actually coalescing with the hypogastric and spermatic nerves, I was induced to conclude, on first discovering them, that they were nervous plexuses, and constituted the special nervous system of the uterus. The recent examination, however, of the gravid uterus of some of the lower animals, in which I have found a structure similar to those bands in large quantity under the peritoneum, has left me in considerable doubt as to the nature of these bands, and until further investigations have been made, I shall not venture to pronounce a positive opinion respecting them.”

The description of the nerves of the uterus contained in Professor Tiedemann’s splendid work, the author adds, is usually referred to by anatomical writers as the most accurate and complete which has ever been given. Professor Tiedemann has represented the spermatic nerves as being distributed chiefly to the ovarium; and the hypogastric as invariably accompanying the trunk and branches of the uterine arteries, along the sides of the uterus,—dividing into smaller branches, and quickly disappearing in the muscular coat of the uterus. He has made no mention of the large nervous trunks on both sides of the uterus, which accompany the uterine veins; nor has he noticed fasciculated transverse bands on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the uterus, connected with the hypogastric and spermatic nerves.

“Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1838, with Bradley’s Zenith Sector, for the verification of the amplitude of the Abbé de la Caille’s Arc of the Meridian; by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.” By Thomas Maclear, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c. Communicated by Sir John Barrow, Bart., V.P.R.S., &c.

The author gives an account of the precautions taken in putting together the different parts of the zenith sector, which he received on the 9th of December, 1837, in erecting it in the central room of the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, and in afterwards transferring it to the southern station of La Caille, in Cape Town. He then proceeds to describe La Caille’s observatory, and the particular circumstances of its locality, with relation to the object in

view, namely to determine the influence of Table Mountain on the direction of the plumb-line. He next relates his progress to Klyp Fonteyn, where he arrived on the 24th of March, 1838, and describes the operations resorted to for erecting the sector at that place. He then enters into the details of observations made at different stations, and especially with comparative observations at the summit and foot of the mountain of Pequet Berg. The instrument was lastly conveyed back to Cape Town, and again examined, and the observations made with it repeated. The reduction of the observations occupies the remainder of the paper; and in conclusion, the author remarks, that although these labours have not altogether cleared up the anomaly of La Caille's arc, yet they show that great credit is due to that distinguished astronomer, who with imperfect means, and at the period in which he lived, arrived at a result, derived from sixteen stars, almost identical with that from 1139 observations on forty stars, made with a celebrated and powerful instrument.

December 19, 1839.

MAJOR SABINE, R.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Henry Drummond, Esq., was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

A paper was read, entitled, "An account of experiments made with the view of ascertaining the possibility of obtaining a spark before the circuit of the Voltaic Battery is completed." By J. P. Gassiot, Esq.

The author of this paper adverts to the fact, of a spark invariably appearing when the circuit of the Voltaic Battery is completed; an effect which Dr. Faraday has shown can be easily produced, even with a single series. He then refers to the experiments of Mr. Children, Sir Humphry Davy, and Professor Daniell, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions; in which experiments, when more powerful and extended series were used, the spark was obtained before contact took place.

In order to ascertain, not only the fact of a spark being obtained, but also the distance through which it may be passed, the author had an instrument prepared, which he denominates a *Micrometer Electrometer*, and by which an appreciable space of one five-thousandth of an inch could be measured with great accuracy. He describes this instrument; and relates several experiments which he made with a view to test the correctness of its action. He first prepared 160, and then 320 series of the constant battery, in half-pint porcelain cells, excited with solutions of sulphate of copper and muriate of soda; but although the effects, after the contact had been completed, were exceedingly brilliant, not the slightest spark could be obtained. He was equally unsuccessful with a water battery of 150 series, each series being placed in a quart glass vessel;